Express Entry Year-End Report 2021

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Acronym Glossary

CEC	Canadian Experience Class
CLB	Canadian Language Benchmarks
CRS	Comprehensive Ranking System
EE	Express Entry
FSTP	Federal Skilled Trades Program
FSWP	Federal Skilled Worker Program
IRCC	Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Canada
ITA	Invitation to Apply
MI	Ministerial Instructions
NCLC	Niveaux de compétence linguistique canadiens
NOC	National Occupation Classification
PNP	Provincial/Territorial Nominee Program

Overview of Express Entry

Launched in January 2015, Express Entry (EE) is Canada's flagship application management system for the Federal High Skilled economic immigration programs (Federal Skilled Worker Program (FSWP), Federal Skilled Trades Program (FSTP) and Canadian Experience Class (CEC)) and a portion of the Provincial Nominee Program (PNP). As described below, EE provides the Government of Canada with the means to manage the intake of applications for permanent residence under these key economic immigration programs, while also facilitating the selection of individuals who are most likely to succeed in Canada.

As with previous reports, the EE Year-End Report 2021 provides an overview of EE and presents data from across all stages of the EE continuum, including profile submissions, invitations to apply (ITAs), applications, processing times, and admissions. Throughout the report, historical and gender-disaggregated data[1] is presented alongside the 2021 figures to provide additional context.

How Express Entry works

The EE system manages applications for permanent residence in two steps. First, individuals express their interest in immigrating to Canada by completing an online profile, which is screened electronically to determine if the individual is eligible for the FSWP, the FSTP, or the CEC. Individuals who meet the eligibility criteria for at least one of these programs[2] are placed in the EE pool and assigned a Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) score, which is determined by comparing information in their profile to scoring criteria that is publicly available on the Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship (IRCC) website. Candidates in the pool are ranked against one another according to their CRS score. Potential candidates can estimate their scores using a CRS tool, also available on the IRCC website.

Second, Ministerial Instructions (MIs) are regularly published on IRCC's website specifying the number of ITAs for permanent residence that will be sent to candidates in the EE pool on a specific date. Some MIs also specify the economic immigration program(s) to which candidates will be invited to apply. For each round, invitations are issued to candidates who are eligible to be invited in that round, in descending CRS score rank order, until the maximum number of invitations specified in the associated MIs is met. The profiles of candidates who do not receive an ITA, or decline an ITA, remain in the pool for up to 12 months.

Candidates that receive an ITA have 60 days to either decline the invitation or submit an online application for permanent residence to IRCC. Candidates who receive an ITA but take no action within the 60-day period are withdrawn from the pool. Upon receipt, an immigration officer assesses the application to verify the applicant's CRS score, program eligibility, and admissibility. If the immigration officer is satisfied that all conditions have been met and that the applicant is not inadmissible, they are approved for a permanent resident visa. Applicants and their accompanying family members become permanent residents when they are admitted to Canada. The processing standard for applications sourced via EE is six months for 80% of cases. Processing time is measured from the day a complete application is received until a final decision is made by an immigration officer.

The CRS is the backbone of the EE application management system. A CRS score comprises two components: core points and additional points. These factors help predict a candidate's potential for success in the Canadian labour market. The maximum CRS score a candidate can achieve is capped at 1,200 points – 600 points under the core component and 600 points under the additional points component. All information provided at the profile stage for the purpose of generating a CRS score is self-reported and must be supported with appropriate documentation from the candidate at the application stage, or the application could be refused.

Under the core points, the person's human capital characteristics (e.g., age, education, official language proficiency, work experience) are scored. A candidate who indicates they would apply with an accompanying spouse can receive a maximum of 560 points for their own core characteristics and is awarded up to a maximum of 40 points, depending on the human capital characteristics of their spouse. A candidate without an accompanying spouse can receive a maximum of 600 points under the core component. Under the additional points component, a candidate can receive points for having a provincial/territorial nomination (600 points), arranged employment (50 or 200 points), Canadian post-secondary education credentials (15 or 30 points), French-language proficiency (25 or 50 points), or a sibling in Canada (15 points).[3] Additional points increase the probability that a given candidate will receive an ITA, but cannot alone ensure it – with the exception of the points for a provincial/territorial nomination, which are enough to virtually guarantee an ITA, through either a general or PNP-specific round.

Candidates in the EE pool can, and in some cases must, update their profile to reflect any change in circumstances, and this action can trigger a recalculation of their CRS score. Some updates are automatically triggered when milestones, such as a birthday or expiry of language test results, are reached. Candidates can take steps to increase their CRS score, thereby increasing the probability they will be selected to receive an ITA. For example, a candidate could increase their proficiency in an official language, secure arranged employment, or provide an educational credential assessment for education acquired abroad.

What's new in 2021?

In 2021, IRCC continued to leverage the flexibility and responsiveness of the EE system to adapt to the conditions presented by the COVID-19 pandemic and to support the Department in meeting the Government of Canada's 2021-2023 Immigration Levels Plan. The validity period of an ITA for permanent residence, which had been increased from 60 to 90 days in 2020, was returned to 60 days in 2021 to support IRCC in processing higher volumes of applications in an expedited fashion.

In 2021, IRCC continued to target ITAs at CEC- and PNP-eligible candidates, who are more likely to be physically located in Canada and therefore less impacted by pandemic-related border restrictions; this included one invitation round on February 13, 2021, through which more than 27,000 ITAs were issued to all CEC-eligible candidates in the pool at that time, over 90% of whom were already in Canada and employed. No candidates were invited to apply to the FSWP or FSTP in 2021. Despite the impacts of COVID-19, 2021 saw more ITAs issued via EE than in any previous year.

Travel restrictions throughout most of 2020 and 2021 delayed the processing of overseas applications, which led to significant growth in the Federal High Skilled immigration programs processing inventory. To manage the large processing inventory and position IRCC to process existing applications in a timely manner, the Department paused EE ITAs to Federal High Skilled immigration programs beginning September 20, 2021, while continuing to issue ITAs to the PNP. This pause was temporary; ITAs to Federal High Skilled immigration programs resumed in July 2022 once the processing inventory had been reduced enough to create space for new intake.

The Minister of IRCC's mandate letter, released in December 2021, included a commitment to expanding pathways to permanent residence for international students and temporary foreign workers through the EE system.

Upcoming enhancements to Express Entry

On June 23, 2022, legislative amendments were made to the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* that authorize the Minister of IRCC to invite foreign nationals to apply for permanent residence through EE on a new basis – their eligibility to be members of a category that supports an identified economic goal. This new authority will increase flexibility to select those with the skills and attributes needed to respond to Canada's evolving economic needs and Government priorities. Categories will be established, change over time, and will be informed by data and labour market information, as well as engagement with provincial and territorial partners and through stakeholder consultations.

The first use of this upcoming enhancement to the EE system, referred to as "category-based selection" is anticipated to take place in 2023. More information on category-based selection will be presented in future year-end reports.

Who submitted an Express Entry profile?

In 2021, 443,004 EE profiles were submitted through the system, which represents an increase of 23% from 2020 and 33% from 2019 (Figure 1). The proportion of the profiles submitted in 2021 that were eligible for at least one of the federal immigration programs managed by EE (74%) was unchanged from that observed in 2020.

Figure 1: Profile submissions to Express Entry, 2019-2021
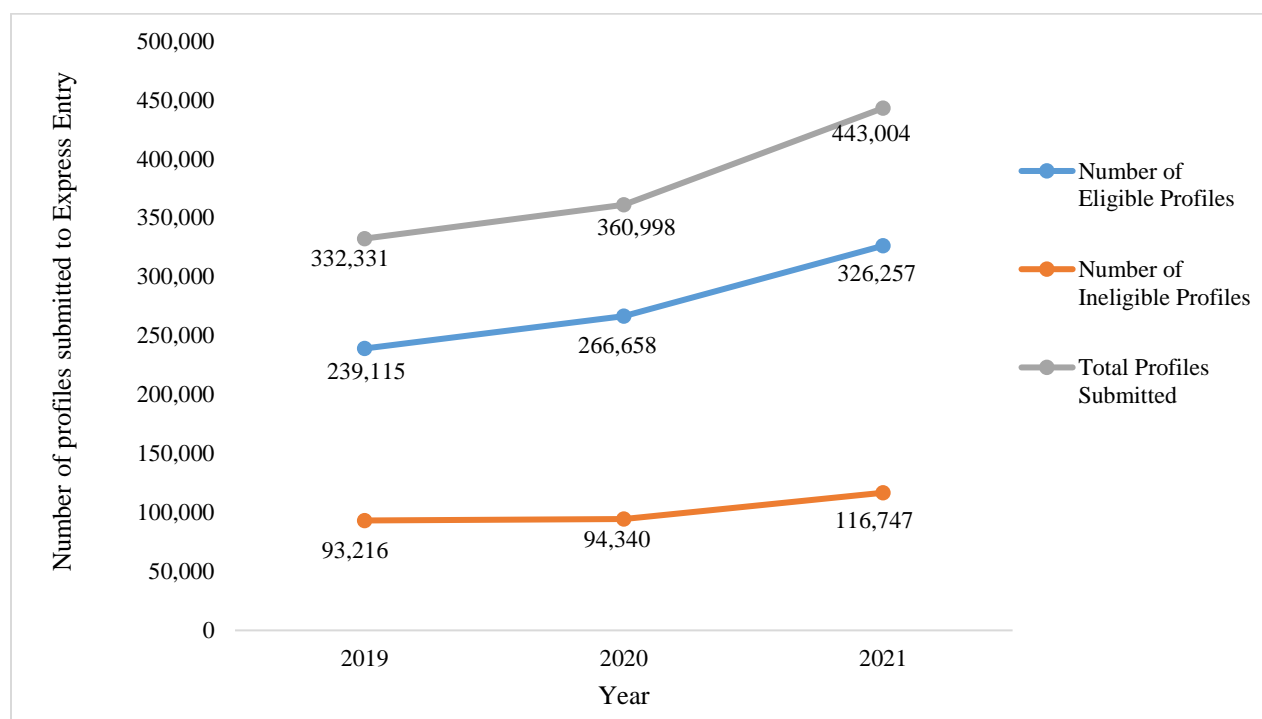
As displayed in Table 1, in 2021, more profiles were submitted by men (248,495) than women (194,370). Women submitted a slightly higher proportion of total profiles in 2021 (44%), continuing an upwards trend from 2020 (43%) and 2019 (41%). The proportions of profile submissions by men (71%) and women (77%) that were eligible for at least one program were unchanged from 2020. Women have consistently submitted a slightly higher proportion of eligible profiles, including 76% vs 69% in 2019.

Table 1: Profile submissions to Express Entry, by gender, 2019-2021

Profile outcome	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Men						
Eligible	135,359	69%	147,668	71%	176,863	71%
Ineligible	59,572	31%	59,541	29%	71,632	29%
Total	**194,931**	**100%**	**207,209**	**100%**	**248,495**	**100%**
Women						
Eligible	103,713	76%	118,947	77%	149,338	77%
Ineligible	33,588	24%	34,738	23%	45,032	23%
Total	**137,301**	**100%**	**153,685**	**100%**	**194,370**	**100%**
Total*						
Eligible	239,115	72%	266,658	74%	326,257	74%
Ineligible	93,216	28%	94,340	26%	116,747	26%
Total*	**332,331**	**100%**	**360,998**	**100%**	**443,004**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_MAIN as of January 11, 2022
Note that the data is operational and may vary slightly compared to previous years' reported numbers.
*Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified (2019 - 99, 2020 - 104, 2021 - 139)

Who got into the Express Entry pool?

The distributions of CRS scores for eligible candidate profiles at the time of submission are presented in Table 2. In each year, the CRS scores consistently remain concentrated in the 301-500 range even as the total number of eligible profiles submitted has increased. It is important to note that the EE pool is dynamic, and that the distribution of CRS scores changes every time an eligible profile is submitted, updated, or expires.

Table 2: Comprehensive Ranking System score distribution of total eligible profiles submitted to Express Entry, at time of submission, 2019-2021

CRS score range	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
701-1200	7	<1%	15	<1%	79	<1%
651-700	35	<1%	38	<1%	38	<1%
601-650	96	<1%	146	<1%	133	<1%
551-600	426	<1%	672	<1%	786	<1%
501-550	3,797	2%	6,053	2%	6,847	2%
451-500	53,532	22%	71,232	27%	69,195	21%
401-450	67,444	28%	73,812	28%	86,626	27%
351-400	69,614	29%	72,129	27%	99,623	31%
301-350	37,592	16%	36,112	14%	50,759	16%
251-300	4,783	2%	4,856	2%	7,583	2%
201-250	1,133	<1%	1,081	<1%	2,928	1%
151-200	492	<1%	390	<1%	1,239	<1%
101-150	140	<1%	113	<1%	367	<1%
1-100	24	<1%	9	<1%	54	<1%
Total	**239,115**	**100%**	**266,658**	**100%**	**326,257**	**100%**

Among individuals who submitted eligible profiles in 2021, a majority (58%) did not meet criteria for any additional points at the time of submission – this represents a gradual reduction since 2019 (69%) (Table 3).[4] Candidates continued to most often meet criteria for Education in Canada (21%) and Siblings in Canada (13%) points, with the proportion of eligible profile submissions that receive Education in Canada points growing steadily since 2019. The shares of candidates in the EE pool who met criteria for additional points for having a sibling in Canada, arranged employment and for being proficient in French[5] has remained stable over the last three years, following the introduction of these point types in June 2017.

Table 3: Eligible profiles submitted to Express Entry by additional point type, 2019-2021

Additional point type	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
No additional points	164,740	69%	168,564	63%	190,668	58%
Arranged employment	12,841	5%	18,091	7%	20,924	6%
Education in Canada	30,055	13%	45,530	17%	69,148	21%
French-language proficiency	9,356	4%	12,806	5%	18,140	6%
Siblings in Canada	29,670	12%	33,403	13%	41,617	13%
Total	**239,115**	**100%**	**266,658**	**100%**	**326,257**	**100%**

In 2021, a higher number and proportion of men (54%) than women (46%) did not meet criteria for any additional points at the time of submitting an eligible profile, although this difference has diminished somewhat since 2019 (Table 4).

Table 4: Eligible profiles submitted to Express Entry with no additional points by gender, 2019-2021

Eligible profiles with no additional points	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Men	92,671	56%	92,442	55%	102,937	54%
Women	72,044	44%	76,099	45%	87,696	46%
Total*	**164,740**	**100%**	**168,564**	**100%**	**190,668**	**100%**

Education in Canada and Siblings in Canada were the most common additional point types for which both men and women met criteria in 2021 (Tables 5-8). While men and women met criteria for most additional point types in relatively equal proportions, a considerably higher number of men (67%) than women (33%) met the criteria for additional points for having arranged employment.

Table 5: Eligible profiles submitted to Express Entry with additional points for Arranged Employment by gender, 2019-2021

Eligible profiles with Arranged Employment points	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Men	9,111	71%	12,301	68%	14,002	67%
Women	3,728	29%	5,788	32%	6,921	33%
Total*	**12,841**	**100%**	**18,091**	**100%**	**20,924**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_MAIN as of January 11, 2022
Note that the data is operational and may vary slightly compared to previous years' reported numbers.
*Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified (2019 - 2, 2020 - 2, 2021 - 1)

Table 6: Eligible profiles submitted to Express Entry with additional points for Education in Canada by gender, 2019-2021

Eligible profiles with Education in Canada points	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Men	17,298	58%	25,767	57%	37,645	54%
Women	12,749	42%	19,751	43%	31,490	46%
Total*	**30,055**	**100%**	**45,530**	**100%**	**69,148**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_MAIN as of January 11, 2022
Note that the data is operational and may vary slightly compared to previous years' reported numbers.
*Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified (2019 - 8, 2020 - 12, 2021 - 13)

Table 7: Eligible profiles submitted to Express Entry with additional points for French-language proficiency by gender, 2019-2021

Eligible profiles with French-language proficiency points	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Men	4,940	53%	6,475	51%	9,091	50%
Women	4,413	47%	6,331	49%	9,046	50%
Total*	**9,356**	**100%**	**12,806**	**100%**	**18,140**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_MAIN as of January 11, 2022
Note that the data is operational and may vary slightly compared to previous years' reported numbers.
*Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified (2019 - 3, 2020 - 3, 2021 - 7)

Table 8: Eligible profiles submitted to Express Entry with additional points for Sibling in Canada by gender, 2019-2021

Eligible profiles with Sibling in Canada points	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Men	15,676	53%	17,118	51%	20,839	50%
Women	13,986	47%	16,278	49%	20,768	50%
Total*	**29,670**	**100%**	**33,403**	**100%**	**41,617**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_MAIN as of January 11, 2022
Note that the data is operational and may vary slightly compared to previous years' reported numbers
*Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified (2019 - 8, 2020 - 7, 2021 - 10)

Who was invited to apply for permanent residence through Express Entry?

As displayed in Table 9, IRCC held 42 ITA rounds and issued 114,431 invitations in 2021, an increase of 6% from the 107,350 invitations issued in 2020. In 2021, the great majority (87%) of the total invitations issued were under the CEC – a significant increase from 2020 (54%) and 2019 (36%) – with the remainder issued under the PNP. This reflects the ITA rounds strategy adopted by the Department to meet immigration targets in the context of ongoing pandemic-related border restrictions. No invitations were issued under the FSWP or the FSTP in 2021.

All 42 rounds of invitations held in 2021 were program-specific, meaning that only candidates eligible for a specific program were invited to apply for permanent residence; no general invitation rounds were held. 17 of these rounds invited candidates who were CEC-eligible, while the other 25 rounds invited candidates who had received provincial nominations. CRS cut-off scores ranged from 682 to 813 for PNP-specific rounds (median = 739), and from 75 to 462 for CEC-specific rounds ranged (median = 401). While the CRS cut-off scores of CEC-specific rounds decreased throughout the year, those of the PNP-specific rounds remained generally stable. All rounds of invitations were conducted in line with the associated MIs.

Table 9: Invitations to apply issued to candidates by economic immigration program, 2021

ITA date	Round type*	CRS cut-off	CEC #	PNP #	FSWP #	FSTP #	Total ITAs
2021-01-06	PNP	813	0	250	0	0	**250**
2021-01-07	CEC	461	4,750	0	0	0	**4,750**
2021-01-20	PNP	741	0	374	0	0	**374**
2021-01-21	CEC	454	4,626	0	0	0	**4,626**
2021-02-10	PNP	720	0	654	0	0	**654**
2021-02-13	CEC	75	27,332	0	0	0	**27,332**
2021-03-08	PNP	739	0	671	0	0	**671**
2021-03-17	PNP	682	0	183	0	0	**183**
2021-03-18	CEC	449	5,000	0	0	0	**5,000**
2021-03-31	PNP	778	0	284	0	0	**284**
2021-04-01	CEC	432	5,000	0	0	0	**5,000**
2021-04-14	PNP	753	0	266	0	0	**266**
2021-04-17	CEC	417	6,000	0	0	0	**6,000**
2021-04-28	PNP	717	0	381	0	0	**381**
2021-04-29	CEC	400	6,000	0	0	0	**6,000**
2021-05-12	PNP	752	0	557	0	0	**557**
2021-05-13	CEC	401	4,147	0	0	0	**4,147**
2021-05-20	CEC	397	1,842	0	0	0	**1,842**
2021-05-26	PNP	713	0	500	0	0	**500**
2021-05-31	CEC	380	5,956	0	0	0	**5,956**
2021-06-09	PNP	711	0	940	0	0	**940**
2021-06-10	CEC	368	6,000	0	0	0	**6,000**
2021-06-23	PNP	742	0	1,002	0	0	**1,002**
2021-06-24	CEC	357	6,000	0	0	0	**6,000**
2021-07-07	PNP	760	0	627	0	0	**627**

ITA date	Round type*	CRS cut-off	CEC #	PNP #	FSWP #	FSTP #	Total ITAs
2021-07-08	CEC	369	4,500	0	0	0	**4,500**
2021-07-21	PNP	734	0	462	0	0	**462**
2021-07-22	CEC	357	4,500	0	0	0	**4,500**
2021-08-04	PNP	760	0	512	0	0	**512**
2021-08-05	CEC	404	3,000	0	0	0	**3,000**
2021-08-18	PNP	751	0	463	0	0	**463**
2021-08-19	CEC	403	3,000	0	0	0	**3,000**
2021-09-01	PNP	764	0	635	0	0	**635**
2021-09-14	CEC	462	2,000	0	0	0	**2,000**
2021-09-15	PNP	732	0	521	0	0	**521**
2021-09-29	PNP	742	0	761	0	0	**761**
2021-10-13	PNP	720	0	681	0	0	**681**
2021-10-27	PNP	744	0	888	0	0	**888**
2021-11-10	PNP	685	0	775	0	0	**775**
2021-11-24	PNP	737	0	613	0	0	**613**
2021-12-10	PNP	698	0	1,032	0	0	**1,032**
2021-12-22	PNP	720	0	746	0	0	**746**
Total			**99,653**	**14,778**	**0**	**0**	**114,431**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.
* Round types can be program-specific or general. General rounds refer to rounds where invitations are issued to all four programs managed under Express Entry.

Overall, as displayed in Tables 10 and 11, men received 57% of the invitations issued in 2021 – similar to the share of eligible profile submissions made by men in that year. The proportion of invitations issued to men and women by program was identical: both genders received invitations to apply to the CEC most often (87%), followed by the PNP (13%) and none under the FSWP or FSTP. From 2019 to 2021, 21 invitations were issued to candidates who indicated another gender, an unspecified gender or unknown. Because of the small counts, the data presented in this section of the report is not broken down by these gender categories.

Table 10: Invitations to apply issued to candidates by economic immigration program – men, 2019-2021

Economic immigration program	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
CEC	18,184	37%	33,780	56%	57,498	87%
PNP	8,963	18%	8,909	15%	8,485	13%
FSWP	21,151	43%	17,856	29%	0	0%
FSTP	765	2%	194	< 1%	0	0%
Total	**49,063**	**100%**	**60,739**	**100%**	**65,983**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 11: Invitations to apply issued to candidates by economic immigration program – women, 2019-2021

Economic immigration program	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
CEC	12,378	35%	24,415	52%	42,147	87%
PNP	5,965	16%	5,299	11%	6,293	13%
FSWP	17,654	49%	16,832	36%	0	0%
FSTP	235	< 1%	57	< 1%	0	0%
Total	**36,232**	**100%**	**46,603**	**100%**	**48,440**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

The socio-demographic characteristics of the candidates invited to apply for permanent residence shifted significantly from 2019 to 2021, reflecting the impacts of focusing the ITA rounds strategy on inviting CEC-eligible candidates (Tables 12 to 16). From 2019 to 2021, the share of invitations issued to candidates aged 20-29 (the age category associated with the highest number of points under the CRS) increased from just over half to almost two-thirds. A smaller proportion of invitations were issued to candidates with masters and entry-to-practice graduates; however, overall candidates who received invitations to apply remained highly educated, with 75% claiming to hold a post-secondary educational credential of at least three years. First official language proficiency has declined: whereas in 2019 the most common (45%) *Canadian Language Benchmarks (CLB)/Niveaux de compétence linguistique canadiens (NCLC)* level among invited candidates was 9, in 2021 the most common (41%) level was 7. In 2021, the vast majority (92%) of invitations went to candidates with at least one year of eligible Canadian work experience, while fewer candidates with significant foreign work experience were invited to apply.

Table 12: Invitations to apply issued to candidates by age, 2019-2021

Candidate age	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<20	4	< 1%	3	< 1%	9	< 1%
20-29	47,165	55%	67,933	63%	73,689	64%
30-34	26,692	31%	25,726	24%	21,518	19%
35-39	8,078	9%	9,158	9%	10,870	9%
40-44	2,260	3%	3,011	3%	5,240	5%
45+	1,101	1%	1,519	1%	3,105	3%
Total	**85,300**	**100%**	**107,350**	**100%**	**114,431**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 13: Invitations to apply issued to candidates by highest level of education, 2019-2021

Education level	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	#	%	#
High school or less	1,158	1%	923	1%	3,404	3%
One or two year post-secondary credential	4,395	5%	7,552	7%	25,476	22%
Post-secondary credential of three years or longer	35,780	42%	49,661	46%	61,226	54%

Education level	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	#	%	#
Master's Degree or entry-to-practice professional degree	40,673	48%	45,521	42%	22,215	19%
PhD	3,294	4%	3,693	3%	2,110	2%
Total	**85,300**	**100%**	**107,350**	**100%**	**114,431**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 14: Invitations to apply issued to candidates by first official language proficiency level, 2019-2021

First official language Level	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	#	%	#
CLB/NCLC 4	94	< 1%	18	< 1%	31	< 1%
CLB/NCLC 5	1,051	1%	761	1%	5,161	5%
CLB/NCLC 6	1,934	2%	2,614	2%	13,551	12%
CLB/NCLC 7	17,990	21%	28,187	26%	47,271	41%
CLB/NCLC 8	13,613	16%	21,453	20%	25,457	22%
CLB/NCLC 9	38,146	45%	37,483	35%	14,959	13%
CLB/NCLC 10	12,472	15%	16,834	16%	8,001	7%
Total	**85,300**	**100%**	**107,350**	**100%**	**114,431**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of September 29 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 15: Invitations to apply issued to candidates by amount of Canadian work experience, 2019-2021

Years of Canadian work experience	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	#	%	#
No work experience or less than one year	47,733	56%	41,958	39%	10,660	9%
1 year	26,054	31%	43,334	40%	74,375	65%
2 years	8,951	10%	17,883	17%	23,465	21%
3 years	1,618	2%	3,035	3%	4,119	4%
4 years	504	1%	616	1%	1,021	1%
5 years or more	440	1%	524	< 1%	791	1%
Total	**85,300**	**100%**	**107,350**	**100%**	**114,431**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 16: Invitations to apply issued to candidates by amount of foreign work experience, 2019-2021

Years of foreign work experience	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	#	%	#
No work experience or less than one year	17,762	21%	33,751	31%	66,344	58%

Years of foreign work experience	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	#	%	#
1 year	6,101	7%	8,310	8%	7,482	7%
2 years	4,995	6%	5,619	5%	5,621	5%
3 years	15,189	18%	18,605	17%	6,661	6%
4 years	11,016	13%	12,227	11%	5,515	5%
5 years or more	30,237	35%	28,838	27%	22,808	20%
Total	**85,300**	**100%**	**107,350**	**100%**	**114,431**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 17 provides information on (a) invitations issued to candidates who were assigned additional points in each category and (b) invitations issued to candidates who met relevant criteria for the category but were not necessarily assigned points.[6] (A maximum of 600 total additional points can be assigned under the CRS; candidates who have already been assigned 600 points for a provincial nomination cannot be assigned other additional points, even if they meet the criteria.) For example, in 2021, 20,299 ITAs were issued to candidates who met criteria for arranged employment points, but only 18,473 of these candidates were actually assigned the associated points. Data are provided for both conditions to facilitate comparison, as well as to reflect the fuller characteristics of candidates who were invited to apply for permanent residence.[7]

In 2021, slightly over one quarter of ITAs (27%) were issued on the basis of human capital attributes alone (i.e., to candidates who did not meet criteria for any additional points). This figure is down from 28% in 2020 and 40% in 2019, and indicates that additional points are increasingly important to a candidate's chances of receiving an invitation.

Despite the increase in additional points for French-language proficiency in 2020, fewer invitations were sent to candidates who were assigned and met criteria for that points category in 2021; this is likely due to the shift to CEC-specific rounds, as historically, most French-speaking candidates have been eligible to be invited under the FSWP but not the CEC.

Table 17: Invitations to apply issued to candidates (a) assigned additional points, and (b) that met relevant criteria of additional points - not mutually exclusive, 2019-2021

Additional point type*	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	#	%	#
(a) Assigned additional points						
No Additional Points	34,140	40%	30,376	28%	30,796	27%
Provincial Nominee	14,928	18%	14,209	13%	14,778	13%
Arranged Employment	9,285	11%	15,453	14%	18,473	16%
Education in Canada	20,546	24%	41,470	39%	67,410	59%
French-language proficiency	4,187	5%	6,157	6%	1,282	1%
Siblings in Canada	8,052	9%	11,105	10%	9,242	8%
(b) Met criteria for points						
No Additional Points	34,140	40%	30,376	28%	30,796	27%
Provincial Nominee	14,928	18%	14,209	13%	14,778	13%
Arranged Employment	10,905	13%	17,249	16%	20,299	18%
Education in Canada	23,853	28%	45,548	42%	70,184	61%

Additional point type*	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	#	%	#
French-language proficiency	5,518	6%	7,105	7%	2,517	2%
Siblings in Canada	10,001	12%	12,827	12%	11,551	10%
Total	**85,300**	**100%**	**107,305**	**100%**	**114,431**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.
* Note that candidates can qualify for multiple additional point types. Therefore, the sum of candidates by additional point type may exceed the total number of candidates issued additional points.

Tables 18 to 21 provide information on invitations issued to men and women who met the criteria to receive each additional point type. The figures generally align with the overall breakdown of ITAs by gender (57% men, 43% women), with the exception of arranged employment; roughly two-thirds of candidates with eligible job offers who receive invitations are men.

Table 18: Invitations to apply issued to candidates that met the criteria for Arranged Employment points by gender, 2019-2021

ITAs to those that met criteria for Arranged Employment points	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Men	7,632	70%	11,308	66%	13,352	66%
Women	3,273	30%	5,939	34%	6,946	34%
Total*	**10,905**	**100%**	**17,249**	**100%**	**20,299**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.
*Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified.

Table 19: Invitations to apply issued to candidates that met the criteria for Education in Canada points by gender, 2019-2021

ITAs to those that met criteria for Education in Canada points	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Men	13,877	58%	25,908	57%	38,908	55%
Women	9,974	42%	19,634	43%	31,269	45%
Total*	**23,853**	**100%**	**45,548**	**100%**	**70,184**	**100%**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.
*Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified.

Table 20: Invitations to apply issued to candidates that met the criteria for French-language proficiency points by gender, 2019-2021

ITAs to those that met criteria for French-language proficiency points	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Men	2,887	52%	3,528	50%	1,267	50%
Women	2,631	48%	3,577	50%	1,250	50%
Total*	**5,518**	**100%**	**7,105**	**100%**	**2,517**	**100%**

Table 21: Invitations to apply issued to candidates that met the criteria for Siblings in Canada points by gender, 2019-2021

ITAs to those that met criteria for Siblings in Canada points	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Men	5,255	53%	6,559	51%	6,311	55%
Women	4,743	47%	6,266	49%	5,240	45%
Total*	**10,001**	**100%**	**12,827**	**100%**	**11,551**	**100%**

As seen in Table 22, in 2021, there were significant shifts from previous years in the most common primary occupations among candidates invited to apply for permanent residency through EE. The shift to CEC- and PNP-specific rounds of invitations resulted in a significantly higher number of candidates in National Occupation Classification (NOC) skill type B occupations (i.e., technical jobs and skilled trades that usually call for college diploma or apprentice training) receiving invitations in 2021, with food service supervisors, administrative assistants and retail sales supervisors comprising the most common occupations. Foreign nationals in skill type A occupations (i.e., professional jobs that usually call for a university degree), which were previously the most common occupations and mainly related to the technological field, continued to make up a significant proportion of the candidates invited to apply for permanent residence in 2021.

Table 22: Most common primary occupations, upon invitation to apply – total, 2019-2021

2019			2020			2021		
Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#
2173 Software engineers and designers	A	6,529	2173 Software engineers and designers	A	6,665	6311 Food service supervisors	B	13,097
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	4,645	2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	4,846	1241 Administrative assistants	B	5,930
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	3,819	2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	4,661	6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	5,020
1111 Financial auditors and accountants	A	2,607	6311 Food service supervisors	B	4,228	2173 Software engineers and designers	A	4,916
1241 Administrative assistants	B	2,407	1241 Administrative assistants	B	4,041	6322 Cooks	B	4,624
1122 Professional occupations in business management consulting	A	1,838	1111 Financial auditors and accountants	A	2,623	2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	3,878
1123 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	A	1,808	1221 Administrative officers	B	2,366	2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	3,056

2019			2020			2021		
Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#
1221 Administrative officers	B	1,694	1123 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	A	2,327	2282 User support technicians	B	3,001
4011 University professors and lecturers	A	1,684	1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	B	2,128	0631 Restaurant and food service managers	0	2,977
0124 Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	0	1,588	6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	2,119	1221 Administrative officers	B	2,723
1112 Financial and investment analysts	A	1,549	2282 User support technicians	B	2,043	1215 Supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	B	2,539
6311 Food service supervisors	B	1,544	4011 University professors and lecturers	A	1,823	0621 Retail and wholesale trade managers	0	2,332
1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	B	1,484	2172 Database analysts and data administrators	A	1,767	1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	B	2,172
2132 Mechanical engineers	A	1,416	0621 Retail and wholesale trade managers	0	1,699	4214 Early childhood educators and assistants	B	1,650
2172 Database analysts and data administrators	A	1,312	1122 Professional occupations in business management consulting	A	1,680	6235 Financial sales representatives	B	1,594
Other		49,376	Other		62,334	Other		54,922
Total		**85,300**	**Total**		**107,350**	**Total**		**114,431**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.
Skill Type 0: management jobs
Skill Level A: professional jobs that usually call for a degree from a university
Skill Level B: technical jobs and skilled trades that usually call for a college diploma or training as an apprentice

While their most common primary occupations at the time of invitation in 2021 were identical (food service supervisor), men and women's other top occupations differed to some extent (Tables 23 to 24). Of the 15 most common primary occupations of men and women invited to apply, all but four are shared, although their order of precedence differs; their skill levels are similar as well, with nine of the top 15 occupations being skill type B for both men and women. The four top occupations amongst men that are not in the top 15 for women include: supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations; machinists and machining and tooling inspectors; computer and information systems managers; and other services supervisors. The four top occupations amongst women that are not in the top 15 for men include: early childhood educators and assistants; accounting technicians and bookkeepers; professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations; and financial sales representatives.

Table 23: Most common primary occupations, upon invitation to apply – men, 2019-2021

2019			2020			2021		
Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#
2173 Software engineers and designers	A	4,845	2173 Software engineers and designers	A	5,005	6311 Food service supervisors	B	5,176
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	3,214	2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	3,563	2173 Software engineers and designers	A	3,806
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	2,835	2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	3,335	6322 Cooks	B	3,118
2132 Mechanical engineers	A	1,284	6311 Food service supervisors	B	1,754	6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	3,096
1111 Financial auditors and accountants	A	1,277	2282 User support technicians	B	1,350	2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	2,993
1122 Professional occupations in business management consulting	A	1,055	6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	1,269	2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	2,234
0213 Computer and information systems managers	0	1,002	2132 Mechanical engineers	A	1,228	2282 User support technicians	B	1,948
1112 Financial and investment analysts	A	911	1111 Financial auditors and accountants	A	1,182	1215 Supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	B	1,832
4011 University professors and lecturers	A	897	2172 Database analysts and data administrators	A	1,126	1241 Administrative assistants	B	1,710
2172 Database analysts and data administrators	A	877	1241 Administrative assistants	B	1,119	0621 Retail and wholesale trade managers	0	1,469
0124 Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	0	787	1215 Supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	B	1,091	0631 Restaurant and food service managers	0	1,399
0621 Retail and wholesale trade managers	0	746	0621 Retail and wholesale trade managers	0	1,063	7231 Machinists and machining and tooling inspectors	B	1,276
2282 User support technicians	B	740	0213 Computer and information systems managers	0	1,031	0213 Computer and information systems managers	0	1,073
2133 Electrical and electronics engineers	A	719	4011 University professors and lecturers	A	999	1221 Administrative officers	B	946
6322 Cooks	B	711	6322 Cooks	B	958	6316 Other services supervisors	B	932
Other		27,163	Other		34,666	Other		32,975
Total		**49,063**	**Total**		**60,739**	**Total**		**65,983**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.
Skill Type 0: management jobs
Skill Level A: professional jobs that usually call for a degree from a university

Skill Level B: technical jobs and skilled trades that usually call for a college diploma or training as an apprentice

Table 24: Most common primary occupations, upon invitation to apply – women, 2019-2021

2019			2020			2021		
Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#
1241 Administrative assistants	B	1,787	1241 Administrative assistants	B	2,922	6311 Food service supervisors	B	7,921
2173 Software engineers and designers	A	1,683	6311 Food service supervisors	B	2,474	1241 Administrative assistants	B	4,218
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	1,430	2173 Software engineers and designers	A	1,660	6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	1,924
1111 Financial auditors and accountants	A	1,330	1221 Administrative officers	B	1,534	1221 Administrative officers	B	1,776
1123 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	A	1,134	2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	1,511	4214 Early childhood educators and assistants	B	1,580
1221 Administrative officers	B	1,119	1123 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	A	1,462	0631 Restaurant and food service managers	0	1,578
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	984	1111 Financial auditors and accountants	A	1,441	6322 Cooks	B	1,506
1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	B	860	1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	B	1,252	1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	B	1,382
6311 Food service supervisors	B	837	2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	1,098	2173 Software engineers and designers	A	1,110
0124 Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	0	801	0124 Advertising, marketing and public relations managers	0	885	2282 User support technicians	B	1,052
4011 University professors and lecturers	A	787	6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	850	1123 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	A	945
1122 Professional occupations in business management consulting	A	783	4011 University professors and lecturers	A	824	2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	885
1112 Financial and investment analysts	A	638	0631 Restaurant and food service managers	0	801	0621 Retail and wholesale trade managers	0	863
4021 College and other vocational instructors	A	571	1122 Professional occupations in business management consulting	A	801	2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	822
0631 Restaurant and food service managers	0	570	6235 Financial sales representatives	B	737	6235 Financial sales representatives	B	796
Other		20,918	Other		26,351	Other		20,082
Total		**36,232**	**Total**		**46,603**	**Total**		**48,440**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022

Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.
Skill Type 0: management jobs
Skill Level A: professional jobs that usually call for a degree from a university
Skill Level B: technical jobs and skilled trades that usually call for a college diploma or training as an apprentice

Table 25 displays the most common occupations among candidates who were assigned arranged employment points and were invited to apply. An increasing number of these occupations are skill type B.

Table 25: Most common occupations of candidates assigned Arranged Employment points, upon invitation to apply – total, 2019-2021

2019			2020			2021		
Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	917	6311 Food service supervisors	B	917	6311 Food service supervisors	B	1,997
2173 Software engineers and designers	A	870	2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	870	6322 Cooks	B	1,601
6311 Food service supervisors	B	838	2173 Software engineers and designers	A	838	2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	1,377
6322 Cooks	B	692	2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	692	2173 Software engineers and designers	A	1,032
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	647	6322 Cooks	B	647	2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	677
4011 University professors and lecturers	A	501	1241 Administrative assistants	B	501	6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	615
0013 Senior managers - financial, communications and other business services	0	364	0213 Computer and information systems managers	0	364	1241 Administrative assistants	B	560
0213 Computer and information systems managers	0	336	4011 University professors and lecturers	A	336	0213 Computer and information systems managers	0	558
5241 Graphic designers and illustrators	B	331	6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	331	1221 Administrative officers	B	531
1241 Administrative assistants	B	218	0013 Senior managers - financial, communications and other business services	0	218	4214 Early childhood educators and assistants	B	491
6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	209	1221 Administrative officers	B	209	0631 Restaurant and food service managers	0	440
1221 Administrative officers	B	192	0016 Senior managers - construction, transportation, production and utilities	0	192	4011 University professors and lecturers	A	298
0016 Senior managers - construction, transportation, production and utilities	0	180	1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	B	180	8252 Agricultural service contractors, farm supervisors and	B	281

22

2019			2020			2021		
Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#
						specialized livestock workers		
0015 Senior managers - trade, broadcasting and other services, n.e.c.	0	157	1215 Supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	B	157	1215 Supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	B	277
8252 Agricultural service contractors, farm supervisors and livestock workers	B	142	0631 Restaurant and food service managers	0	142	1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	B	269
Other		4,311	Other		10,655	Other		9,295
Total		10,905	Total		17,249	Total		20,299

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.
Skill Type 0: management jobs
Skill Level A: professional jobs that usually call for a degree from a university
Skill Level B: technical jobs and skilled trades that usually call for a college diploma or training as an apprentice

Table 26 and 27 show the most common occupations for candidates with arranged employment points who received ITAs, broken down by gender. The most common occupations among invited women with arranged employment points included more skill type B occupations in comparison to their male counterparts. While women's top occupation (food service supervisors) remained the same from 2019 to 2021, men's top occupation shifted from computer programmers and interactive media developers in 2020 to cooks in 2021. The top six occupations for men remained the same from 2020 to 2021, but there were shifts in the order of precedence reflecting the growth of skill type B occupations. Five of the top six occupations for women remained the same from 2020 to 2021 with shifts in the order of precedence, with skill type B occupations becoming increasingly common.

Table 26: Most common occupations of candidates assigned Arranged Employment points, upon invitation to apply – men, 2019-2021

2019			2020			2021		
Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#
2173 Software engineers and designers	A	788	2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	1,342	6322 Cooks	B	1,401
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	770	2173 Software engineers and designers	A	1,209	6311 Food service supervisors	B	1,220
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	547	2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	868	2173 Software engineers and designers	A	1,114
6322 Cooks	B	444	6311 Food service supervisors	B	831	2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	1,092
6311 Food service supervisors	B	346	0213 Computer and information systems managers	0	487	2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	739

2019			2020			2021		
Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#
4011 University professors and lecturers	A	331	6322 Cooks	B	446	0213 Computer and information systems managers	0	574
0213 Computer and information systems managers	0	294	0013 Senior managers - financial, communications and other business services	0	390	6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	549
0013 Senior managers - financial, communications and other business services	0	292	4011 University professors and lecturers	A	358	7271 Carpenters	B	247
5241 Graphic designers and illustrators	B	268	6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	342	8252 Agricultural service contractors, farm supervisors and livestock workers	B	233
0016 Senior managers - construction, transportation, production and utilities	0	159	0016 Senior managers - construction, transportation, production and utilities	0	249	1241 Administrative assistants	B	227
6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	139	1215 Supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	B	213	4011 University professors and lecturers	A	213
0015 Senior managers - trade, broadcasting and other services, n.e.c.	0	120	1241 Administrative assistants	B	208	1215 Supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	B	205
8252 Agricultural service contractors, farm supervisors and livestock workers	B	101	0015 Senior managers - trade, broadcasting and other services, n.e.c.	0	187	0631 Restaurant and food service managers	0	204
7271 Carpenters	B	97	5241 Graphic designers and illustrators	B	173	0013 Senior managers - financial, communications and other business services	0	200
1215 Supervisors, supply chain, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	B	89	1221 Administrative officers	B	147	5241 Graphic designers and illustrators	B	194
Other		2,847	Other		3,858	Other		4,940
Total		**7,632**	**Total**		**11,308**	**Total**		**13,352**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.
Skill Type 0: management jobs
Skill Level A: professional jobs that usually call for a degree from a university
Skill Level B: technical jobs and skilled trades that usually call for a college diploma or training as an apprentice

Table 27: Most common Arranged Employment occupations, upon invitation to apply – women

2019			2020			2021		
Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#	Primary occupation and NOC skill type		#
6311 Food service supervisors	B	492	6311 Food service supervisors	B	1,166	6311 Food service supervisors	B	1,778

2019			2020			2021		
Primary occupation and NOC skill type		**#**	**Primary occupation and NOC skill type**		**#**	**Primary occupation and NOC skill type**		**#**
6322 Cooks	B	248	1241 Administrative assistants	B	407	6322 Cooks	B	641
4011 University professors and lecturers	A	170	1221 Administrative officers	B	293	1241 Administrative assistants	B	438
2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	147	2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	259	4214 Early childhood educators and assistants	B	416
1241 Administrative assistants	B	139	4214 Early childhood educators and assistants	B	250	1221 Administrative officers	B	290
1221 Administrative officers	B	119	6322 Cooks	B	231	6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	262
4214 Early childhood educators and assistants	B	100	4011 University professors and lecturers	A	200	0631 Restaurant and food service managers	0	197
2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	100	6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	189	4011 University professors and lecturers	A	161
2173 Software engineers and designers	A	82	1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	B	177	1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	B	157
0013 Senior managers - financial, communications and other business services	0	72	2173 Software engineers and designers	A	168	2174 Computer programmers and interactive media developers	A	151
6211 Retail sales supervisors	B	70	2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	164	2171 Information systems analysts and consultants	A	143
0631 Restaurant and food service managers	0	70	0631 Restaurant and food service managers	0	139	2173 Software engineers and designers	A	127
1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers	B	70	0013 Senior managers - financial, communications and other business services	0	100	4217 Other religious occupations	B	100
5241 Graphic designers and illustrators	B	63	5241 Graphic designers and illustrators	B	91	6332 Bakers	B	99
1123 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	A	47	1123 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations	A	83	8252 Agricultural service contractors, farm supervisors and specialized livestock workers	B	87
Other		1,284	Other		2,022	Other		1,899
Total		**3,273**	**Total**		**5,939**	**Total**		**6,946**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.
Skill Type 0: management jobs
Skill Level A: professional jobs that usually call for a degree from a university
Skill Level B: technical jobs and skilled trades that usually call for a college diploma or training as an apprentice

The four most common countries of residence among candidates who received an ITA remained the same from 2019 to 2021 (Table 28). The proportion of ITAs that were issued to candidates who indicated Canada as their country of residence grew from 63% in 2020 to 90% in 2021, reflecting the growth in ITAs under the CEC. Over the same period, the proportion of invited candidates who indicated India as

their country of residence dropped from 10% to 3%, and the share of invited candidates residing in the United States fell from 7% to less than 1%.

Table 28: Most common countries of residence among candidates who received an invitation to apply – total, 2019-2021

2019		2020		2021	
Country of residence	**#**	**Country of residence**	**#**	**Country of residence**	**#**
Canada	40,522	Canada	67,632	Canada	102,806
India	15,137	India	11,235	India	3,826
United States of America	9,964	United States of America	7,272	Nigeria	1,432
Nigeria	3,812	Nigeria	4,066	United States of America	806
United Arab Emirates	1,707	United Arab Emirates	1,415	People's Republic of China	687
Pakistan	1,183	Pakistan	1,297	United Arab Emirates	465
Morocco	862	Australia	1,076	United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	348
People's Republic of China	782	Lebanon	979	Pakistan	269
Australia	776	People's Republic of China	962	Morocco	235
United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	728	Morocco	852	Lebanon	215
Other	9,827	Other	10,564	Other	3,342
Total*	**85,300**	**Total***	**107,350**	**Total***	**114,431**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.
*Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified.

As displayed in Tables 29 and 30, the most common countries of residence were similar for both men and women in 2019, 2020 and 2021. In 2021, a smaller proportion of women (89%) than men (98%) indicated Canada as their country of residence.

Table 29: Most common countries of residence among candidates who received an invitation to apply – men, 2019-2021

2019		2020		2021	
Country of residence	**#**	**Country of residence**	**#**	**Country of residence**	**#**
Canada	24,713	Canada	40,076	Canada	59,692
India	7,821	India	5,772	India	2,163
United States of America	6,441	United States of America	4,551	Nigeria	619
Nigeria	1,597	Nigeria	1,544	United States of America	544
United Arab Emirates	898	Pakistan	741	People's Republic of China	284
Pakistan	672	United Arab Emirates	702	United Arab Emirates	246

2019		2020		2021	
Country of residence	**#**	**Country of residence**	**#**	**Country of residence**	**#**
Morocco	467	Australia	625	United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	213
Australia	457	United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	443	Pakistan	172
United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	399	Morocco	430	Morocco	124
People's Republic of China	327	People's Republic of China	429	Australia	100
Other	5,271	Other	5,426	Other	1,826
Total	**49,063**	**Total**	**60,739**	**Total**	**65,983**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 30: Most common countries of residence among candidates who received an invitation to apply – women, 2019-2021

2019		2020		2021	
Country of residence	**#**	**Country of residence**	**#**	**Country of residence**	**#**
Canada	15,808	Canada	27,549	Canada	43,106
India	7,316	India	5,462	India	1,663
United States of America	3,522	United States of America	2,721	Nigeria	813
Nigeria	2,215	Nigeria	2,522	People's Republic of China	403
United Arab Emirates	807	United Arab Emirates	713	United States of America	262
Pakistan	511	Lebanon	586	United Arab Emirates	219
People's Republic of China	455	Pakistan	556	United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	135
Morocco	395	People's Republic of China	533	Lebanon	134
United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	329	Australia	451	Morocco	111
Australia	319	Federal Republic of Cameroon	444	Pakistan	97
Other	4,555	Other	5,066	Other	1,497
Total	**36,232**	**Total**	**46,603**	**Total**	**48,440**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

As displayed in Table 31, the top two countries of citizenship among candidates who received an ITA did not change from 2020 to 2021. India was the most common country of citizenship by a significant and

growing margin (from 47% in 2020 to 57% in 2021). Looking at the top 10 most common country of citizenship among candidates who received an ITA, notable changes from 2020 to 2021 include: the Republic of Korea climbing from eighth to third most common country of citizenship; the number of applicants from Nigeria halving from 6,550 in 2020 to 3,123 in 2021 and dropping from third to fourth most common country of citizenship; the United States falling out of the top 10 from 2020 to 2021; and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam climbing into the top 10. From 2020 to 2021, the proportion of citizenships outside the top 10 (i.e. "Other" in Table 30), decreased from 24% in 2020 to 18% in 2021, indicating that the citizenship profile of invited candidates is becoming more homogeneous.

Table 31: Most common country of citizenship among candidates who received an invitation to apply– total, 2019-2021

2019		2020		2021	
Country of residence	**#**	**Country of residence**	**#**	**Country of residence**	**#**
India	40,314	India	50,890	India	65,565
Nigeria	5,882	People's Republic of China	8,954	People's Republic of China	9,592
People's Republic of China	5,680	Nigeria	6,550	Korea, Republic of	3,131
Pakistan	2,512	Pakistan	2,824	Nigeria	3,123
United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	2,122	United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	2,709	Brazil	2,877
Brazil	1,806	Brazil	2,446	Philippines	2,429
United States of America	1,552	Iran	1,937	United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	2,298
Iran	1,475	Korea, Republic of	1,653	Iran	1,700
France	1,461	United States of America	1,648	Socialist Republic of Vietnam	1,514
Korea, Republic of	1,224	Republic of Ireland	1,568	Republic of Ireland	1,348
Other	21,272	Other	26,171	Other	20,854
Total*	**85,300**	**Total***	**107,350**	**Total***	**114,431**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.
*Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified.

India and the People's Republic of China were the most common countries of citizenship for both men and women who were invited to apply for permanent residence in 2021; however, a smaller proportion of invited women (53%) than invited men (61%) held Indian citizenship, while a larger proportion of invited women (11%) than invited men (6%) held Chinese citizenship (Tables 32 and 33). Nine of top 10 countries of citizenship were the same for men and women who received an ITA, with the sole exception of Pakistan for men and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for women.

Table 32: Most common country of citizenship among candidates who received an invitation to apply– men, 2019-2021

2019		2020		2021	
Country of citizenship	**#**	**Country of citizenship**	**#**	**Country of citizenship**	**#**
India	24,905	India	31,835	India	39,996

2019		2020		2021	
Country of citizenship	**#**	**Country of citizenship**	**#**	**Country of citizenship**	**#**
Nigeria	2,747	People's Republic of China	3,750	People's Republic of China	4,235
People's Republic of China	2,500	Nigeria	2,816	Brazil	1,750
Pakistan	1,669	Pakistan	1,904	Nigeria	1,559
United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	1,293	United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	1,640	United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	1,431
Brazil	1,053	Brazil	1,423	Korea, Republic of	1,339
Iran	888	Iran	1,130	Iran	1,028
United States of America	885	Republic of Ireland	953	Philippines	1,013
France	759	United States of America	912	Pakistan	885
Republic of Ireland	695	France	854	Republic of Ireland	796
Other	11,669	Other	13,522	Other	11,951
Total	**49,063**	**Total**	**60,739**	**Total**	**65,983**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 33: Most common country of citizenship among candidates who received an invitation to apply– women, 2019-2021

2019		2020		2021	
Country of citizenship	**#**	**Country of citizenship**	**#**	**Country of citizenship**	**#**
India	15,406	India	19,051	India	25,568
People's Republic of China	3,180	People's Republic of China	5,203	People's Republic of China	5,355
Nigeria	3,135	Nigeria	3,734	Korea, Republic of	1,792
Pakistan	843	United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	1,069	Nigeria	1,564
United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	829	Brazil	1,023	Philippines	1,416
Brazil	753	Korea, Republic of	1,010	Brazil	1,127
France	702	Pakistan	920	United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	867
Korea, Republic of	672	Iran	807	Socialist Republic of Vietnam	848
United States of America	667	Philippines	777	Iran	672
Philippines	666	United States of America	735	Republic of Ireland	552
Other	9,379	Other	12,274	Other	8,679
Total	**36,232**	**Total**	**46,603**	**Total**	**48,440**

Source: MBR_FACT_EE_ITA as of January 11, 2022

Who applied for permanent residence through Express Entry?

Excluding accompanying family members (i.e., considering only principal applicants), a notable increase of total applications were sourced through the EE in 2021 (102,452) (Table 34). That is a 35% increase from 2020 applications (75,941) and a 52% increase from 2019 (67,545). The proportion of the applications remained the same over the last three years between men and women, with a greater distribution of applications submitted by men (57%) than women (43%). The breakdown of applications by program was similar for men and women for all three years. Since 2020, applications to the CEC were the most common, whereas in 2019 the FSWP was the most common. 2021 had seen a significant decline in the FSTP with three total applications compared to its previous years, 2020 and 2019 with 169 and 726 total applications respectively.

Table 34: Applications (principal applicants) to economic immigration programs through Express Entry by gender, 2019-2021

Economic immigration program applications	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Men						
PNP	7,344	60%	8,106	62%	7,250	57%
FSWP	16,381	53%	10,781	52%	3,900	47%
CEC	14,208	60%	24,492	58%	47,280	58%
FSTP	546	74%	130	77%	3	100%
Total	**38,479**	**57%**	**43,509**	**57%**	**58,433**	**57%**
Women						
PNP	4,887	40%	4,923	38%	5,402	43%
FSWP	14,441	47%	9,973	48%	4,344	53%
CEC	9,542	40%	17,495	42%	34,271	42%
FSTP	195	26%	39	23%	0	0%
Total	**29,065**	**43%**	**32,430**	**43%**	**44,017**	**43%**
Grand total						
PNP	12,231	100%	13,029	100%	12,652	100%
FSWP	30,822	100%	20,754	100%	8,245	100%
CEC	23,751	100%	41,989	100%	81,552	100%
FSTP	741	100%	169	100%	3	100%
Total*	**67,545**	**100%**	**75,941**	**100%**	**102,452**	**100%**

Source: COGNOS (MBR) extracted as of October 7, 2022.
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.
*Total includes Another gender, Unknown and Unspecified (2019 - 1, 2020 - 2, 2021 - 2).

As displayed in Table 35, Ontario has remained the most popular province in the last three years with nearly two thirds of principal applicants indicating Ontario as the province of destination.

Table 35: Applications received through Express Entry by Province/Territory of destination, principal applicants, 2019-2021

Province/Territory of destination	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	2021%
Alberta	6,441	10%	5,740	8%	7,633	7%
British Columbia	13,543	20%	16,012	21%	23,421	23%
Manitoba	1,498	2%	1,366	2%	1,791	2%
New Brunswick	662	1%	781	1%	1,354	1%
Newfoundland and Labrador	124	< 1%	156	0.2%	261	< 1%
Northwest Territories	33	< 1%	25	< 1%	58	< 1%
Nova Scotia	1,526	2%	1,568	2%	2,918	3%
Nunavut	10	< 1%	10	< 1%	9	< 1%
Ontario	41,932	62%	47,875	63%	62,360	61%
Prince Edward Island	462	1%	426	1%	724	1%
Saskatchewan	1,280	2%	1,942	3%	1,826	2%
Yukon	33	< 1%	38	< 1%	90	< 1%
Unspecified	1	< 1%	2	< 1%	7	< 1%
Total	**67,545**	**100%**	**75,941**	**100%**	**102,452**	**100%**

Source: COGNOS (MBR) extracted as of October 7, 2022.
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

How long did it take to process Express Entry applications?

Table 36 displays the time, in months, that IRCC took to process 80% of applications under each program. In 2021, IRCC did not meet the processing standard of finalizing 80% of all applications sourced via EE within six months. 2021's overall processing time was nine months, matching the 2020 overall processing time and reflecting the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on IRCC's operations and processing capacity. The processing time for CEC applications (representing the vast majority of applications received in 2021) remained at seven months, whereas processing time for other programs was significantly higher. As an alternative measure of processing times, 59% of applications finalized in the 12-month period ending on December 31, 2021, were completed within the six-month service standard. This is an increase from 54% in 2020, meaning a larger proportion of applications are being processed within the six-month service standard.

Table 36: Processing times* of Express Entry applications finalized by economic immigration program, in months, 2019-2021

Economic immigration program	2019 (months)	2020 (months)	2021(months)
CEC	7	7	7
FSWP	8	13	26
PNP	8	10	21
FSTP	12	16	23
All programs	**8**	**9**	**9**

Source: COGNOS (MBR) extracted as of March 17, 2022.

*Processing times refer to the time in which 80% of applications were finalized by IRCC. Note that a minimum of 10 cases are required to calculate processing times.

Who was admitted through Express Entry and where is their intended destination?

In 2021, 155,810 principal applicants and their accompanying family members were admitted into Canada as permanent residents through EE (Table 37). By comparison, 63,888 principal applicants and their accompanying family members were admitted in 2020 and 109,601 were admitted in 2019.

In 2021, the vast majority (84%) of EE-sourced admissions were through the CEC, a significant increase from 2019 (28%). 11% of admissions were through the PNP, which saw a slight decrease from 18% in 2019. Individuals admitted under the FSWP decreased from 53% to 5%, and FSTP admissions also dropped from about 1% to 0.3%.

Table 37: Admissions (total persons) through Express Entry by economic immigration program, 2019-2021

Economic immigration program	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
PNP	20,013	18%	14,097	22%	16,708	11%
FSWP	58,184	53%	24,259	38%	8,156	5%
CEC	30,226	28%	24,967	39%	130,446	84%
FSTP	1,178	1%	565	1%	500	< 1%
Total	**109,601**	**100%**	**63,888**	**100%**	**155,810**	**100%**

Source: IRCC, CDO, Permanent Residents, January 31, 2022 Data.
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

As displayed in Tables 38 and 39, and in line with 2020 admissions, the pattern of principal applicant admissions by program was similar for men and women in 2021: male and female principal applicants were most often admitted under the CEC and least often admitted under the FSTP. From 2019 to 2021, three principal applicants who indicated another gender, an unspecified gender or unknown were admitted to Canada. Because of the small counts, the data presented in tables 38 and 39 is not broken down by these gender categories.

Table 38: Admissions (principal applicant) through Express Entry by economic immigration program – men, 2019-2021

Economic immigration program	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
CEC	12,923	36%	10,682	47%	54,909	87%
PNP	5,782	16%	4,499	20%	5,397	9%
FSTP	511	1%	214	1%	232	< 1%
FSWP	16,406	46%	7,454	33%	2,478	4%
Total	**35,622**	**100%**	**22,849**	**100%**	**63,016**	**100%**

Source: IRCC, CDO, Permanent Residents, January 31, 2022 Data.
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Table 39: Admissions (principal applicant) through Express Entry by economic immigration program – women, 2019-2021

Economic immigration program	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
CEC	8,517	33%	7,372	45%	39,386	88%
PNP	3,257	12%	2,738	17%	3,086	7%
FSTP	132	1%	61	< 1%	83	< 1%
FSWP	14,169	54%	6,307	38%	2,151	5%
Total	**26,075**	**100%**	**16,478**	**100%**	**44,706**	**100%**

Source: IRCC, CDO, Permanent Residents, January 31, 2022 Data.
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

As reported in Table 40, India has remained, by a large margin, the most common country of citizenship among principal applicants and their accompanying family members admitted to Canada through EE. The proportion of individuals admitted through EE who held Chinese citizenship increased from 5% in 2019 to 8% in 2021, while the proportion of Nigerian nationals decreased from 8% in 2019 to 4% in 2021.

Table 40: Admissions (total persons) through Express Entry by most common countries of citizenship, 2019-2021

Country of Citizenship	2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
India	50,848	46%	27,639	43%	82,936	53%
China, People's Republic of	5,753	5%	4,318	7%	11,701	8%
Nigeria	8,428	8%	3,919	6%	5,795	4%
Brazil	2,518	2%	1,961	3%	5,650	4%
United States of America	3,942	4%	2,346	4%	4,280	3%
Korea, Republic of	1,645	2%	1,041	2%	3,851	2%
United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	2,556	2%	1,674	3%	3,547	2%
Philippines	1,331	1%	820	1%	2,937	2%
Iran	1,417	1%	1,132	2%	2,385	2%
Ireland, Republic of	1,009	1%	707	1%	2,101	1%
France	1,401	1%	1,039	2%	1,706	1%
Pakistan	4,691	4%	2,294	4%	1,683	1%
Mexico	692	1%	616	1%	1,661	1%
Vietnam	655	1%	453	1%	1,619	1%
Ukraine	881	1%	508	1%	1,408	1%
Other Country of Citizenship	21,834	20%	13,421	21%	22,550	14%
Total	**109,601**	**100%**	**63,888**	**100%**	**155,810**	**100%**

Source: IRCC, CDO, Permanent Residents, January 31, 2022 Data.
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Similar to the pattern observed at the application stage, and as in 2019 and 2020, the majority of persons admitted in 2021were destined for Ontario (Table 41).

Table 41: Admissions (total persons) through Express Entry by Province/Territory of destination, 2019-2021

Province/Territory of destination	2019#	2020#	2021#
Newfoundland and Labrador	245	159	332
Prince Edward Island	546	445	875
Nova Scotia	3,346	1,553	3,155
New Brunswick	1,691	820	1,393
Ontario	69,986	37,505	96,535
Manitoba	2,521	1,516	2,800
Saskatchewan	3,108	1,249	2,716
Alberta	8,019	7,000	12,082
British Columbia	20,050	13,575	35,735
Yukon	40	30	102
Northwest Territories	39	30	72
Nunavut	10	6	13
Total	**109,601**	**63,888**	**155,810**

Source: IRCC, CDO, Permanent Residents, January 31, 2022 Data.
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

The concentration of admitted individuals destined for Ontario was significantly less pronounced among the individuals who were selected through the PNP (Table 42), compared to those who were admitted through the FSWP, the CEC, and the FSTP (Table 43).

Table 42: Admissions (total persons) through the Provincial Nominee Program in Express Entry by Province/Territory* of destination, 2019-2021

Province/Territory of destination	2019#	2020#	2021#
Newfoundland and Labrador	50	65	34
Prince Edward Island	459	405	388
Nova Scotia	2,626	1,217	1,441
New Brunswick	1,330	540	714
Ontario	6,118	2,767	3,895
Manitoba	1,487	869	1,473
Saskatchewan	2,049	803	1,439
Alberta	646	2,900	2,579
British Columbia	5,210	4,512	4,717
Yukon	22	12	12
Northwest Territories	16	7	16
Total	**20,013**	**14,097**	**16,708**

Source: IRCC, CDO, Permanent Residents, January 31, 2022 Data.
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change
*Quebec and Nunavut do not operate Provincial Nominee Programs

Table 43: Admissions (total persons) through the Federal Skilled Worker Program, Canadian Experience Class and Federal Skilled Trades Program in Express Entry by Province/Territory of destination, 2019-2021

Province/Territory of destination	2019#	2020#	2021#
Newfoundland and Labrador	195	94	298
Prince Edward Island	87	40	487
Nova Scotia	720	336	1,714
New Brunswick	361	280	679
Ontario	63,868	34,738	92,640
Manitoba	1,034	647	1,327
Saskatchewan	1,059	446	1,277
Alberta	7,373	4,100	9,503
British Columbia	14,840	9,063	31,018
Yukon	18	18	90
Northwest Territories	23	23	56
Nunavut	10	6	13
Total	**89,588**	**49,791**	**139,102**

Source: IRCC, CDO, Permanent Residents, January 31, 2022 Data.
Data is operational and as such should be considered preliminary and subject to change.

Conclusion

In 2021, the seventh year of its operation, the EE application management system continued to provide a pathway to permanent residence for a range of highly-skilled candidates who demonstrated the potential to successfully integrate and contribute to Canada's economy. IRCC leveraged the responsiveness and adaptability of the EE system by managing application inventories and maximizing economic immigrant admissions to help meet the Government of Canada's immigration targets and support Canada's ongoing recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Going forward, the EE system will be a key component of IRCC's Strategy to Expand Transitions to Permanent Residency, which was tabled in Parliament on September 20, 2022 and supports the achievement of the Minister's mandate commitment to expand permanent residence pathways for international students and temporary foreign workers. The strategy aims to reform the EE system, including by increasing its flexibility as immigration selection tool through recent changes to the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. The Department will continue to monitor EE and to explore ways the system could be used to ensure that Canada continues to derive maximum benefit from economic immigration in a rapidly evolving environment.

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[1] Gender data is unavailable or unspecified for a small number of individuals; where applicable, these cases are reported under the category of "unspecified." Beginning in 2019, clients had the option of self-reporting a gender other than man or woman; where applicable, these cases are reported under the category of "another." Generally, the number of cases associated with unspecified and another gender are reported for each stage of the Express Entry continuum.

[2] Candidates invited to apply for permanent residence through the Provincial Nominee Program must meet the eligibility requirements for one of these federal high skilled economic immigration programs.

[3] For a more detailed breakdown of the Comprehensive Ranking System, see https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/express-entry/eligibility/criteria-comprehensive-ranking-system/grid.html

[4] Additional points for provincial nominations are excluded from this analysis because they are assigned only after an individual enters the Express Entry pool.

[5] For the purposes of this report, candidates are considered proficient in French if they have submitted a test result for the Test d'évaluation de français or the Test de connaissance du français and have received a Canadian Learning Benchmark score of seven in all four abilities.

[6] The number of points assigned for a provincial nomination is 600, which is equal to the maximum number of additional points that a candidate can receive. In effect, because they have already been assigned the maximum number of additional points, a provincial nominee is not assigned any other type of additional points (e.g., for having arranged employment), even though they might have met the relevant criteria.

[7] Counting invitations issued only to those that were assigned points underrepresents the number with the associated attribute (e.g. ability to speak French, a sibling in Canada).